

287BC

Hortensian Law at Rome finally  
confirms the legislative powers of  
the Plebeian Assembly

C 287Bc  
342? - 270BC

1912Dates J-BK

Philosophic writings by EPICURUS  
(342? - 270BC) who left in all  
about 300 volumes.

We have 3 letters and a large  
number of fragments contained  
in badly mutilated manuscripts

C 287BC  $\rightarrow$  212BC

Archimedes built the largest stone thrower on record - a 78 kilogram machine.

287 BC

Archimedes was born

He invented the water  
screw.

He was one of the 1<sup>st</sup> great  
mathematicians

Discovered Spec. Gravity

Archimedes, a Sicilian philosopher was given the task of determining whether the crown of the ruler of Syracuse, Sicily was pure gold or alloyed.

287 BC

The long struggle for equality ended in 287 BC, when the Concilium Plebis was recognized as a constitutional body, henceforth known as the Tribal Assembly, with the right to pass laws that were binding on all citizens, patricians as well as plebeians.

The Roman Republic was now ~~technically~~ technically a democracy, although

in actual practice a senatorial aristocracy  
of patricians and rich plebeians continued  
to control the state.

287 BC

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Rome

Law of HORTEUSIUS by which  
the decrees of the people had the  
force of those of the Senate.



C 287-212 BC

Archimedes - a Sicilian  
philosopher

287-212 BC

Greek-born mathematician and astronomer, lived in Syracuse. He formulated laws governing gears, pulleys and levers, discovered the principle of liquid displacement and was the first to master astronomical numbers.

287BC

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LEX HORTENSIA : plebexites were  
now fully binding laws.

287-281 BC

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LYSIMACHOS was king of Macedonia  
His father was AGATHOKLES

One son: PTOLEMAIOS king ? 278 BC

287 BC

the CONCILIUM PLEBIS was recognized as a constitutional body, henceforth known as the Tribal Assembly, with the right to pass laws that were binding on all citizens, patricians as well as plebeians

287BC

After admission of plebeians to all the highest offices, the principal issue that remained outstanding in the "struggle of the orders" was the validity of plebiscita, enactments of the plebeian assembly. The "Third Secession of the plebs led to the dictatorship of QUINTUS HORTENSIVS, whose famous law on plebiscita marked the end of the struggle.

287 BC

The HORTENSIAN law made the tribal assembly equal to the centuriate assembly as a lawmaking body. The decisions of both assemblies thus became equally valid and binding as laws.

The plebeian assembly now did most of the lawmaking. Rome was governed by the aristocracy of wealth.

287 BC

Born

212 BC

Died

Archimedes - Greek  
mathematician

Archimedes principle

Archimedes Screw.  
Raise water from lower to  
higher elevation.



287-212 B.C.

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ARCHIMEDES

287 BC

Hortensian Law recognized  
Assembly of Plebs voting by tribes  
as a constitutional legislative  
body.

287 BC born

212 BC died

Archimedes, Greek mathematician

287BC

Full equality between patricians  
and plebeians in Rome

287 BC

LAW OF HORTENSIVS

By which the decrees of the  
people had the force of those  
of the Senate

287 BC

Secession of Plebs.

287 BC

The plebiscite - the laws voted  
by the assembly of the plebeians -  
became binding on all people.

287 B.C.

## HORTENSIAN LAW

Have the Tribal Assembly full power. Its laws were of equal force with those of the Senate.

During the Punic Wars, the Senate saved the day. The laws of the Assembly were not wise enough or fast enough to win the war.



287BC

Final recession of the plebs.  
Leges HORTENSIAE on powers of  
the Assembly.

287 B C

DURANT

The Senate agreed that the decisions of the Tribal Assembly should also have the force of law, even when contrary to the resolutions of the Senate. Since in this Assembly, the patrician could easily be outvoted by the plebs, this LEX HORTENSIA was the capstone and triumph of Roman democracy.

287 BC

Demetrius expelled from  
Macedon by Pyrrhus and  
Lysimachus, who then  
expel Pyrrhus.

287 BC

Hortensian Law at Rome  
finally confirms the  
legislative powers of the  
Plinian Assembly.

After 187 BC

Conflict in Roman society gradually assumed a new form. Wealth instead of aristocratic descent was more important